

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please amend the specification as follows:

Paragraph beginning on page 4, at prenumbered line 25, has been amended as follows:

FIG. 3 is a diagram showing the sectional view of an embodiment of the invention. The filtration device consists of a filter 3, a diffuser 41 and a case 6, and the filter 3 is contained within the case 6. The case 6 has an inlet 61 and an outlet 62 set on the top and one side respectively. Liquid display enters into the diffuser 41 provided inside the filter 3 via the inlet 61, and the permeate goes out from the outlet 62. The diameter of the diffuser 41 is smaller than that of the filter 3, and the diffuser 41 is installed inside the filter 3 along a longitudinal direction. The top of the diffuser 41 is provided with a plurality of supporters 43 for supporting the diffuser 41, and the outer ~~surfaces~~ surface of the diffuser 41 and the inner ~~surfaces~~ surface of filter 3 form a ~~passages~~ passage 44 for liquid flowing through an outlet 414 on the bottom of diffuser 41 then to an inlet 413 on the top of diffuser 41. The circulating flow then creates a cross-flow 5 on the inner surface of filter 3, and prevents cake formation on the filter 3. The diffuser 41 consists of a tapered ~~section~~, section 410, a throat section 411 and a flared ~~section~~, section 412, whereby the tapered section 410 corresponds to the inlet 61 of the case 6, whereby liquid can enter into tapered section 410 via the inlet 61 and then pass through throat section 411 to flared ~~section~~, section 412. The fluid flows through the tapered section and produces a local low-pressure section. Thus, the liquid outside the diffuser 41 is entrained into the diffuser 41 from the inlet 413 of the diffuser 41 and through the throat ~~section~~, section 411 to the outlet 414 of the diffuser 41. When liquid enters the flared ~~section~~, section 412, the kinetic energy of the liquid is transferred to pressure energy, and a local high-pressure region is formed at the bottom of the flared ~~section~~, section 412. The local low-pressure and the local high-pressure regions at the inlet 61 and the outlet 62 of the diffuser 41 produce the cross-flow 5, which results in a much larger shear rate for effectively disturbing impurities and particles in the liquid. Thus, the impurities and particles are evenly distributed in the liquid inside the filter 3, and do not form a cake on the surface of the filter 3. Thus the filter operation time can

be extended due to the low-pressure drop without forming cake on the filter surface (as shown in FIG. 2b).

Paragraph beginning on page 5, at prenumbered line 24, has been amended as follows:

The filtration device of the present invention has the following advantages:

1. It is simple, and is suitable for all applications for all conventional filtration devices.
2. Impurities and particles are prevented from accumulation, and the operation time of filtration device is extremely extended.
3. The gap between the diffuser and the inner surface of the filter can be adjusted to achieve the best performance of the system.
4. Operation time can be further extended by adding a drain outlet (145) and a drain valve to keep continuous filtration operation.

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